APPENDIX C

CompTIA Server+® Acronyms

The following are the acronyms you may encounter on the Server+ exam and their meanings or spelled out names. This list is from the CompTIA *Server+ Certification Exam Objectives Exam Number: SK0-005.*

Acronym	Meaning
ACL	Access Control List
AD	Active Directory
APIPA	Automatic Private IP Address
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BIA	Business Impact Analysis
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System
BSOD	Blue Screen of Death
CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing
CIFS	Common Internet File System
CIMC	Cisco Integrated Management Controller
CLI	Command Line Interface
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor
COOP	Continuity of Operations

CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRU	Customer Replaceable Unit
DAS	Direct Attached Storage
DC	Domain Controller
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DLP	Data Loss Prevention
DLT	Digital Linear Tape
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DNS	Domain Name Service
DR	Disaster Recovery
ECC	Error Checking and Correction
EFS	Encrypting File System
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
FAT	File Allocation Table
FCoE	Fibre Channel over Ethernet
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
FRU	Field Replaceable Unit
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTPS	File Transfer Protocol over SSL
GFS	Grandfather Father Son
GPO	Group Policy Object
GPT	GUID Partition Table
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HBA	Host Bus Adapter
HCL	Hardware Compatibility List
HID	Human Interface Device
HIDS	Host Intrusion Detection System
HIPS	Host Intrusion Prevention System
HTTP	Hyper Text Transport Protocol
HTTPS	Secure Hyper Text Transport Protocol
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning

IDF	Intermediate Distribution Frame
iDRAC	Integrated Dell Remote Access Control
IDS	Intrusion Detection System
IIS	Internet Information Services
iLO	Integrated Lights Out
IMAP4	Internet Mail Access Protocol
Intel-VT	Intel Virtualization Technology
IOPS	Input Output Operations per Second
IP	Internet Protocol
IP KVM	Internet Protocol Keyboard-Video-Mouse
IPMI	Intelligent Platform Management Interface
IPS	Intrusion Prevention System
IPSec	Internet Protocol Security
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
iSCSI	Internetworking Small Computer System Interface
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JBOD	Just a Bunch of Disks
KVM	Keyboard-Video-Mouse
LAN	Local Area Network
LC	Lucent Connector/Little Connector
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LTO	Linear Tape-Open
LUN	Logical Unit Number
LVM	Logical Volume Management
MAC	Media Access Control
MBR	Master Boot Record
MDF	Main Distribution Frame
MFA	Multifactor Authentication
MIB	Management Information Base
MMC	Microsoft Management Console
MRU	Most Recently Used

MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
MTTR	Mean Time to Recover
NAC	Network Access Control
NAS	Network Attached Storage
NAT	Network Address Translation
NetBIOS	Network Basic Input Output System
NFS	Network File System
NIC	Network Interface Card
NIDS	Network Intrusion Detection System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NLB	Network Load Balancing
NOS	Network Operating System
NTFS	New Technology File System
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OS	Operating System
OTP	One-Time Password
OU	Organizational Units
P2V	Physical to Virtual
PAT	Port Address Translation
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
PCIe	Peripheral Component Interconnect Express
PCI-X	Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended
PDU	Power Distribution Unit
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
POST	Power on Self-Test
PSU	Power Supply Unit
PXE	Pre-boot Execution Environment
QSFP	Quad-Small Form Factor Pluggable
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service
RAID	Redundant Array of Integrated Disks

RAM	Random Access Memory
RAS	Remote Access Server
RDP	Remote Desktop Protocol
ReFS	Resilient File System
RFC	Request for Comments
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RIS	Remote Installation Service
RJ45	Registered Jack 45
RPM	Rotations per Minute
RPO	Recovery Point Objective
RTO	Recovery Time Objective
SAN	Storage Area Network
SAS	Serial Attached SCSI
SATA	Serial ATA
SC	Standard Connector
SCCM	System Center Configuration Management
SCP	Secure Copy Protocol
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SD	Secure Digital
SELinux	Security Enhanced Linux
SFP	Small Form Factor Pluggable
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMTP	Simple Mail Transport Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSD	Solid State Drive
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSO	Single Sign-On
ST	Straight Tip
TACACS	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol

TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
UAC	User Account Control
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
UID	Unit Identification
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
URL	Universal/Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UUID	Universal Unique Identifier
VBS	Visual Basic Script
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VM	Virtual Machine
VMFS	VMWare File System
VNC	Virtual Network Computing
vNIC	Virtual Network Interface Card
VoIP	Voice over IP
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VSS	Volume Shadow Service
VT	Virtualization Technology
WDS	Windows Deployment Services
WINS	Windows Internet Naming Service
WMI	Windows Management Instrumentation
WOL	Wake on LAN
WSUS	Windows Software Update Services
WWNN	World Wide Node Name
WWPN	World Wide Port Name
XD	Execute Disable
ZFS	Z File System

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APPENDIX D
Key Terms/Concepts

Term/concept	Description
1000BaseT	Gigabit Ethernet -- 1 gigabit per second (Gbps) on copper cables
10GigE (10 gigabit Ethernet)	*O*perates in full-duplex mode. Runs on CAT6, CAT6a, or CAT7 copper cabling.
3-2-1 backup strategy	Creates 3 copies of backup data: 2 copies stored locally, 1 stored off-site.
AAA	Authentication, authorization, and accounting.
Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP)	A graphics expansion card
Access control list (ACL)	Defines which users can access system resources.
Access time	The total time between a disk controller initiating an I/O action and the data being read or written to or from a disk.
Active Directory (AD)	A repository of the information about authorized users and devices and what each can do on a Windows system.
Advanced RISC Machine (ARM)	A series of RISC architectures that require fewer resources than either x32 or x64 architectures.

Term/concept	Description
Apple Filing Protocol (AFP)	A macOS file formatting protocol for Apple PCs.
Application programming interface (API)	Software that interfaces with and passes requests made to a file system.
Application server	Delivers web content and enables interactions between network users and server-side applications.
Application virtualization	Encapsulated by the host OS to include virtual support services that interact with host OS services and data storage as needed.
Asymmetric encryption	Encryption method that uses two keys: a public key, used to encrypt data, and a private key used to decrypt data.
Attack surface	An organization’s vulnerabilities or attack vectors that an attacker could exploit.
Authentication	The process in which a supplicant must prove authorization for access to the secured space.
Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)	An IPv4 address in the range of the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.254.255 that is automatically assigned to a host that cannot connect to a DHCP server.
Backdoor	A malware type that allows an attacker to remotely access a computer.
Backplane	A printed circuit board with slots for expansion cards that allows for communication between the connected cards.
Backward compatibility	Software and hardware technologies that provides newer versions of a product to be interoperable with previous or legacy versions of that product.
Bare metal	A computer with no operating system, a type of virtualized server installation, or server hardware before an OS is installed.
Baseline	The performance measurements of a newly installed or modified system against which future measurements are compared.

Term/concept	Description
Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)	A firmware-level utility that provides configuration data when a computer boots up.
Bit-serial interface	An interface type that requires a **host-bus adapter** (**HBA**) to connect a server to a network storage device.
Blade chassis	An enclosure into which blade computers are inserted.
Blade computer	A scaled-down computer on a single circuit board.
Blue Screen of Death (BSOD)	A display message to inform a user that a critical error has occurred with a hardware device, a device driver, or with the Windows OS.
Bollard	A post embedded or installed on a pathway to mark a boundary, perimeter, or prevent entry.
Boolean algebra	A type of algebra in which values are true and false and are denoted as 1 and 0.
Buffer overflow	A system error that occurs when a process writes data into a buffer that is too large for the space available.
Business continuity plan (BCP)	A documented plan for how an organization will continue its operations in the event of a major disaster or security incident.
Business impact analysis (BIA)	A document that identifies the effects of accidents, emergencies, and disasters on a business.
CAT5e	Ethernet cables that support up to 1000Mbps.
CAT6/CAT6a	Cat 6 supports 10 Gigabit Ethernet up to 164 feet. Cat 6a enables 10 Gigabit Ethernet up to 328 feet.
CAT7	CAT7 is not an IEEE standard and is not approved by TIA/EIA.
CAT8	Supports **Power over Ethernet** (**PoE**) for power and data over a single cable with a maximum range of 98 ft. (30 m).
Centralized version control system (CVCS)	A type of version control system in which a server acts as a centralized repository where all versions of source code is stored.

Term/concept	Description
Change management	Defines a process for the management and implementation of changes to systems to minimize disruptions of service.
Checksum	A value generated by an algorithm that represents the contents of an original string.
Chef	Chef, also known as, Progress Chef. A system configuration management tool for managing an infrastructure.
Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)	Governs the online collection of personal information from children under 13.
chown	A Linux command that is used to change the ownership of a directory or file.
CIA Triad	The security principles of confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
Cipher	A process or algorithm that changes plaintext into unreadable coding to hide the original message.
Cladding	Layers of material with low refraction in contact with core materials of higher refraction in a fiber optic cable.
Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)	CIDR is also known as supernetting. It addresses notation that indicates the number of high-order bits defining the network address in an IPv4 address.
Clock skew	Occurs on synchronous circuits when a clock signal is received at differing times due to latency caused by propagation on a wire.
Cloning	Copying the contents of one storage device to another to create an exact duplicate.
Cloud firewall	Cloud firewall, also known as, **Firewall-as-a-Service** (**FaaS**) is a cloud-based firewall service.
Cloud service provider (CSP)	An IT company that provides on-demand, scalable computing resources over the Internet.

Term/concept	Description
Coaxial cable	A solid-core conductor encased in a conductive shield. Commonly used to transmit high-frequency signals in telephone, internet, cable television, and receiver to antenna connections.
Cold site	A type of recovery facility with minimum basic utilities and services, but typically without computing equipment.
Cold swap	A replacement method that requires a system to be powered off before upgrades, replacements, or repairs can be applied.
Command-line interface (CLI)	A means of interacting with a computer with commands in the form of text.
Common Gateway Interface (CGI)	A standard that defines how information is transferred between web servers, databases, and scripts.
Common Internet file system (CIFS)	A client-server programming model in which a client requests access to a file from a remote server. CIFS is now considered to be obsolete.
Community cloud	A cloud environment in which several organization or individuals share the benefits of a public cloud with the control and security of a private cloud.
Complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS)	A semiconductor technology in most of **integrated circuits** (**ICs**) based on MOSFET technology.
Complex instruction set computer (CISC)	Computer architecture structured so that a single instruction can execute several low-level operations.
Configuration management	The procedures for establishing and maintaining preferred and constant operational and functional settings for software and hardware devices.
Console server	A service that provides a link over which a remote administrator can access server room devices over a network.
Containerization	The packaging of software code with necessary components so they can be isolated. An alternative form of implementing a virtual machine.

Term/concept	Description
Conversational user interface	An interface type that allows a user to speak vocal commands that the system identifies through voice recognition capabilities.
CPU affinity	A configuration setting allowing a system to designate on which CPU or processor core(s) a process or application is executed.
CPU utilization	A series of metrics used to determine the current load on a CPU, including % of processor time, % of user time, % of interrupt time, and the processor queue length
Cybercriminal	A type of threat actor operating independently or in an organized group to steal sensitive data, PII, identities, and money.
Cyclic redundancy check (CRC)	An error-detecting code used to detect changes to digital data.
Cylinder-head-sector (CHS) addressing	The identification of a physical block of data on a disk by its read/write head, cylinder, and track numbers.
Data breach	An intentional attack by an unauthorized threat actor to view or harvest confidential, sensitive, or private information.
Data deduplication	A process to remove unwanted duplicated data.
Data exfiltration	The theft or unauthorized removal or movement of any data from a device.
Data infiltration	The introduction of unauthorized data from an external source into a system.
Data leak	The unintentional or accidental exposure of confidential, sensitive, or private information.
Data life-cycle management (DLM)	The process of managing data from its creation to its disposal.
Data loss prevention (DLP)	A data security strategy focused on detecting and preventing data leaks, data breaches, and unauthorized use of stolen data.

Term/concept	Description
Data migration	The process involving the conversion of data as it is moved from one location to another or from one system to another.
Data replication	Mirrors a storage device to another system or the distribution of a database to multiple storage units spread out geographically.
Data retention	The application of an organization's policies and governmental laws and regulations or the guidelines of trade and industry associations.
Data transfer	The process of collecting and duplicating datasets from one system to another.
Data transfer rate (DTR)	The time required to move data from the read/write head to memory or from memory to a read/write head.
Data-at-rest	Data stored on a secondary storage device.
Database management system (DBMS)	A software system that manages data manipulation, user authentication, and inserting or extracting data in a database.
Data-in-transit	Data in transmission between one station and another.
Data-in-use	Data in RAM, moving between a storage device and memory, or on the system bus structures.
Decision support system (DSS)	An application that collects, organizes, and analyzes data to enhance decision-making.
Decommissioning	The process of removing a server from an IT network.
Deep packet inspection (DPI)	A form of packet filtering that locates, identifies, classifies, and reroutes or blocks packets based on the data or code in their payloads.
Default gateway	The primary link, typically to a router, of an internal network for connecting and communicating with external networks.
Degaussing	Removes data from magnetic storage media by passing a high-powered magnet over the media, which scrambles the magnetic field of the stored data and effectively destroys it.

Term/concept	Description
Device driver	Software or firmware that enables a hardware device to communicate with an operating system.
Differential backup	A type of data backup that copies the data added or changed since the last full backup without resetting the archive bit.
Direct memory access (DMA)	A system feature that allows input/output devices to access RAM directly without going through the CPU.
Disaster recovery plan (DRP)	A formal document that provides detailed procedures for the recovery of computing services following a natural disaster or catastrophic event.
Discretionary access control (DAC)	A type of access control that grants or restricts object access through the access policy of an object's owner or group.
Disk cache	A reserved space on a disk drive that receives and holds data until the read/write operations are available.
Disk Cleanup	A deprecated Windows maintenance utility used to free up disk space on a computer's hard drive.
Disk quotas	An operating system setting that is used to limit the amount of disk storage space a user has available.
Distributed version control system (DVCS)	A type of version control system in which each developer has their own repository and working copy.
DNS zones	Designated areas of the DNS hierarchy assigned to a person, organization, or corporation for administration and maintenance.
DOCSIS 3.1	An international telecommunications standard that permits the addition of high-bandwidth data transfer to an existing cable system.
Domain Name System (DNS)	A TCP/IP service that provides a translation of Internet domain names into their corresponding **Internet Protocol** (**IP**) addresses.
Dot-decimal	A presentation format that inserts a dot (period) between the octets of an IPv4 address, such as in 10.0.0.1.

Term/concept	Description
Dual inline memory module (DIMM)	A memory module containing several (RAM) chips on an expansion circuit board.
Dynamic disk	A Windows HDD configuration formatted in **Logical Disk Manager** (**LDM**) managed volumes.
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	A TCP/IP client/server protocol that provides a network host with its IP address and other related configuration settings.
Electromagnetic interference (EMI)	The electrical noise disturbance generated by an external electrical source that affects an electrical circuit through electromagnetic induction, electrostatic coupling, or conduction.
Electrostatic discharge (ESD)	A momentary flow of an electric current between two electrically charged objects caused by contact, an electrical short or dielectric breakdown.
Embedded system	A computer system with a specified, limited, or dedicated purpose that is a part of a larger system.
Encryption key	A string of alphanumeric data applied by an encryption algorithm to encrypt plaintext into ciphertext or to decrypt ciphertext back to plaintext.
End of life (EOL)	A notification that an OEM will no longer be marketing, selling, or updating a device, product, or services as of a certain date.
End-user licensing agreement (EULA)	A legal contract between a software developer and an end-user purchasing a license for a software package that specifies how the software can be used, the number of times the software can be installed, the limitations for copying, modifying, or sharing the software, and any other restrictions the developer chooses to enforce.
eSATA USB Hybrid Port (EUHP)	EUHP is also called eSATAp. An interface that merges four USB pins with two 12-volt power pins to eliminate the need for an external power cable.
Exabyte	One million **gigabytes** (**GB**)
Extended file system – four (ext4)	A Linux-based journaling filesystem with a maximum file size of 16 TB that supports volume sizes up to 1 exabyte.

Term/concept	Description
Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)	An open communication protocol designed for instant messaging, presence information, and contact list maintenance.
Extent	On a Linux system: The smallest amount of storage space that can be allocated to a file.
External SATA (eSATA)	An interface technology that is used to connect external peripheral devices to a computer.
Failback	Technology used to return a system back to the primary system from a failover system.
Failover	A mechanism used to provide continuous availability to a network in the event of a disruptive event or a planned maintenance activity that requires a replicated system be immediately available.
Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act (FACTA)	Establishes provisions that require financial institutions and creditors to implement identity theft prevention programs.
FAT 32-bit (FAT32)	A **file allocation table** (**FAT**) version for storage devices, including hard drives, SSDs, memory sticks, and microSD cards that uses 32 bits of data for identifying data clusters.
Fault tolerance	The capability for a system or component to continue its normal operations if a system or major component fails.
fdisk	A utility program that is used to create and format disk drive partitions.
Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)	Federal agencies must implement programs to secure their information and information systems.
Fiber Channel (FC)	A high-speed networking technology used for transmitting data among data centers, computer servers, switches, and storage devices at data transfer rates up to 128 Gbps.

Term/concept	Description
Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)	A storage protocol that enables FC communications to run directly over Ethernet.
Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP)	A SCSI interface protocol that uses an underlying FC connection to provide high-speed data transfers between workstations, storage devices, and displays.
File Allocation Table (FAT)	A legacy file system developed for personal computers
File integrity monitor (FIM)	A crucial security measure for any organization that wants to ensure the integrity of files and detect any unauthorized modifications that could indicate a security breach.
Firewall	A hardware or software device that examines incoming or outgoing message traffic to allow only authorized traffic, based on defined rules, pass in or out.
Firmware	Software embedded on a electronic device that provides basic machine instructions that allow the hardware to function and communicate with other software running on a device.
Flashing	The process used to install or update firmware stored in flash memory and commonly used to update BIOS/UEFI.
Form factor	A standard that describes the size, configuration, or physical arrangement of a computing device, including the arrangement of a device, case, chassis, or motherboard.
Freeware	Copyrighted software made available to anyone who wants it free of charge.
Full backup	A backup that copies all data on a storage media with an archive bit set to turn on and off.
Full packaged product (FPP)	The retail bundle that includes the packaging, documentation, and activation keys for a purchases software license.

Term/concept	Description
Full virtualization	A virtualization type in which a server runs a hypervisor, which services **virtual machine** (**VM**) requests for data and CPU services and communicates them with the host physical computer's components.
Fully qualified domain name (FQDN)	A domain name that specifies its exact location in the hierarchy of the DNS.
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)	Requires businesses to protect the personal data and privacy of EU citizens for transactions that occur within EU member states.
Gigabit Ethernet	The general name for services that transmit Ethernet frames at one gigabit per second, such as 1000BaseT.
Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)	A 128-bit structure unlikely to ever repeat or create a collision.
GPT header	A data element that contains a hexadecimal signature that identifies the disk as a GPT disk and the GPT partition table.
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)	A US federal law that protects consumer's personal information held by financial institutions.
Grandfather-father-son backup strategy	A backup media rotation scheme in which there are three or more backup cycles.
Graphics processing unit (GPU)	A specialized electronic device that accelerates computer graphics and image processing.
Group Policy Object (GPO)	A Windows OS snap-in with a collection of group policy settings that set the rights and privileges of a defined user group.
Guest system	An operating system installed on a VM or partitioned disk.
GUID partition table (GPT)	A standard for the partition tables on a physical computer storage device that uses GUIDs.

Term/concept	Description
Hacktivist	A blend of *hacker* and *activist*. Motivation is strictly to further a cause.
Hardening	The process to increase the security of a server, host, or device by reducing its vulnerability.
Hardware compatibility list (HCL)	The recommended hardware and processing capabilities necessary for software to operate properly. Specifies the internal and peripheral hardware and system software compatible with the system to be installed.
Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)	Additional new requirements concerning privacy and security for patient health information to HIPAA.
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	Requires the adoption of standards for electronic health care transactions and code sets.
High availability (HA)	A strategy for server availability and failed component replacement.
Host system	The physical computer and perhaps its OS in a virtualized environment.
Host-bus adapter (HBA)	An interface that connects a computer system bus to other network and storage devices.
Hosts	An Windows OS file that maps hostnames to IP addresses.
Hot site	An active backup of an operational system that can be switched to in an emergency with minimum delay.
Hot swap	Immediate switchover or physical replacement while a system is running and operational.
Hybrid cloud	Combines an organization’s private cloud with other services available on the public cloud.

Term/concept	Description
Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)	The standard markup language for creating Web pages
I/O operations per second (IOps)	Measures the efficiency of a storage device using the number of input and output operations occurring in one second.
I/O port address	It is also called a port address. A memory space on a peripheral device controller that is used to pass control signals and data.
ifconfig	Interface configuration. The Linux equivalent to the Windows `ipconfig` command used to display a network device's IP configuration.
Image file	A complete copy of a computer's software and settings. The file extension is .IMG.
Incremental backup	A data backup method that copies only the data added or changed since the last full or incremental backup. It also resets the archive bit off.
Information technology asset management (ITAM)	Involves the tracking, maintenance, monitoring, and disposal of the IT assets used in the processing and reporting of data and information.
Inode	Inode is the short for Index Node. A Linux data structure storing file information. The inode value is used to retrieve the metadata from the inode table.
Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	A global association of professionals concerned with the development, implementation and maintenance of technology-centered products and services.
Intangible assets	Assets that are not physical, such as software, licenses, and electronically stored data.
International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	An organization focusing on the preparation and publication of international standards for all electrical, electronic, and related technologies.

Term/concept	Description
Internet Command Message Protocol (ICMP)	A network layer protocol used by network devices to diagnose network communication issues.
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	An American nonprofit organization responsible for coordinating namespaces and numerical spaces of the Internet.
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	The Internet standards organization responsible for the technical standards that make up the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP).
Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)	A specialized protocol for communication between client devices and printers over the Internet.
Internet Protocol (IP)	Defines the methods used to navigate the Internet through the computing and routing devices of the unstructured network.
Internet protocol, version 4 (IPv4)	The widely used protocol in data communication over networks. IPv4 is a connectionless protocol used in packet-switched layer networks, such as Ethernet.
Internet protocol, version 6 (IPv6).	A suite of standard protocols for Internet addressing. IPv6 is the replacement for IPv4.
Internet SCSI (iSCSI)	Defines how SCSI packets are transmitted over a TCP/IP network.
Interrupt requests (IRQ)	An indicator between an application and the OS that a service is required from the OS.
Intrusion detection system (IDS)	Hardware appliances or software that analyzes network traffic to detect possible intrusions to a network.
Intrusion protection system (IPS)	Hardware appliances or software that analyzes network traffic to prevent possible intrusions to a network.

Term/concept	Description
ip addr	This Linux command is used to adjust IP addresses, NICs, and routing rules.
ipconfig	The primary tool for viewing, setting, or managing the IP configuration of any Windows network-connected device.
Journaling	A type of file system that logs file and directory changes made but not committed.
Kernel panic (KP)	An alert issued by the Linux OS kernel when a fatal system error is detected.
Key card	Security instruments used to gain entrance into a secured space.
Keyboard-video-mouse (KVM) switches	A switchable device that allows one set of keyboard, video, and mouse to be connected to multiple computers.
LC connector	A fiber optic cable connector that is common where there is a high-density of cables and connectors in smaller spaces.
Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)	Provides load balancing and failover protection for incoming and outgoing network traffic.
Link Aggregation Group (LAG)	Used in static teaming where NICs and network switches are configured groups.
Load balancing	The process for distributing incoming client requests to a cluster of servers.
Load-reduced DIMM (LRDIMM)	Buffering is used to reduce the electrical load and provide the highest memory capacity on a server.
Local account	Windows default local accounts are administrator, guest, HelpAssistant, local service, network service, and system.
Local group	A group of user accounts with rights, permissions, and access to the local computer.
Local version control systems (LVCS)	A type of version control that tracks file versions and (differences between files in a special format on a disk drive.

Term/concept	Description
Localhost address	Also called the loopback address (lo). This is internal communication port with the address of 127.0.0.n.
Logical block addressing (LBA)	The relative addressing scheme used by MBRs and GPTs for data storage devices.
Logical configuration	The net effect of formatting or partitioning a storage device.
Logical Disk Manager (LDM)	Used by dynamic disks to manage volumes.
Logical disk units (LUNs)	The organization scheme used by a SAN and network clients, seen as a logical disk volume.
Logical volume management (LVM)	A data storage management method for Linux systems.
Lossless compression	This compression type can reproduce an original object without the loss of its original quality.
Lossy compression	This compression type selects needless or redundant data and omits it from the compressed file.
M.2	A form factor that supports smaller SSDs using either SATA or NMVe interfaces.
Mandatory access control (MAC)	Using this access control method, the access rights for an object is centrally administered.
Mantrap	An area between two entry doors that separates a secure area (inner door) from an exterior (outside) door.
Master boot code (MBC)	The first set of instructions in the MBR for booting a system.
Master boot record (MBR)	Located in the first sector of a hard disk volume; includes the number and sizes of the partitions on the volume and which partition contains the boot data.

Term/concept	Description
Master File Table (MFT)	Contains an entry for each file on a volume, including size, time and date stamps, permissions, and data content.
Master partition table (MPT)	A component of the MBR that contains a description of the partitions on the hard disk drive, like their types and sizes.
Mean time between failures (MTBF)	A metric representing the average time between recoverable failures in a system, network, or component.
Mean time to recover (MTTR)	This metric may represent one of four measurements: mean time to repair, recover, respond, or resolve. It is the average time required to put a failed component back in service.
Media access control (MAC)	A unique identifying number code in any networkable device that has two parts: an OUI and a serial number.
Memory address range	An allocated area in main memory used by a running process to pass or receive data from other processes.
Memory leak	A condition that exists when a process fails to release its allocated memory.
Memory virtualization	Occurs when an OS combines the memory of networked servers into a single memory pool.
Menu-driven interface	A list of options from which users can select the action they wish to take.
Message Digest 5 (MD5)	A one-way cryptographic algorithm that accepts a message of any length and produces a fixed-length value for use in authenticating a message.
Metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET)	A type of electronic transistor that controls electronic signals.
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	A Windows utility used to create, save, and open administrative tools to manage the hardware, software, and network components.

Term/concept	Description
Millions of transfers per second (MT/s)	The number of transfer cycles or operations a device can perform in one second.
Mirroring	The duplication of data to one or more storage devices.
Mitigation	The application of security policies and procedures to eliminate or reduce the risk or harm of a threat.
Most recently used (MRU)	In routing and switching, the last forwarding decision is best for a request.
Multifactor authentication (MFA)	The combination of two or more identification factors for user authentication.
Multimode	A type of optical fiber used for short distance communication.
Namespace	An abstract container or environment created to hold a logical grouping of unique identifiers or symbols.
National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)	A trade association of electrical equipment manufacturers in the US.
nbtscan	A CLI command that looks for open NetBIOS nameservers on a local network or a remote TCP/IP network.
nbtstat	A CLI command used for diagnosing or troubleshooting NetBIOS name issues.
NetCat	It is also known as ncat or nc. It is a CLI utility that uses TCP and UDP connections to read and write on a network.
netstat	A CLI command that details how a host is communicating with other nodes, local or remote.
Network Address Translation (NAT)	A TCP/IP protocol that provides a means for private IPv4 addresses to be transmitted over the internet.

Term/concept	Description
Network attached storage (NAS)	A centralized data storage system that provides network users and devices with data retrieval and storage services.
Network file system (NFS)	A file system method that allows a system to share directories and files with others over a network.
Network mask	A binary number series that is applied through a Boolean AND process to extract the network ID from an IP address.
Network time protocol (NTP)	A system protocol that provides clock synchronization in a computer system.
New Technology File System (NTFS).	A proprietary journaling file system developed by Microsoft.
Next-generation firewall (NGFW)	A security appliance that processes network traffic and applies rules to block potentially dangerous traffic using capabilities beyond a traditional firewall.
NIC bonding	On a Linux system, a procedure that groups physical NICs into one **virtual NIC** (**vNIC**).
NIC teaming	A procedure that groups physical NICs into one vNIC.
nmblookup	A Windows CLI command that uses NetBIOS over TCP/IP queries to associate NetBIOS names and IP addresses.
Non-volatile memory express (NVMe)	A protocol for SSDs and flash drives with data transfer speeds of up to 2,600 MBps using the PCIe connection interface.
nslookup	A CLI command that displays the information in the DNS PTR record for a domain.
Open-source	A type of freeware software that includes its source code, which a user is free to add to or modify without restriction.
Operating system (OS)	A collection of software that manages computer hardware resources and provides common services for computer programs.

Term/concept	Description
Organizationally unique identifier (OUI)	A 24-bit hexadecimal number that uniquely identifies a vendor, manufacturer, or other organization.
Orphan process	A child process that continues to run after its parent process has ended without waiting for its child's execution to complete.
OS virtualization	The type of virtualization that creates independent virtual servers that share the OS kernel of the host system.
Out-of-band management (OOBM)	The system and server administration performed over a telecommunication link rather than a direct link or in-house.
Package management system	Software that can automate the installation, upgrade, configuration, and removal of computer programs and applications from a system.
Packet sniffer	A software utility that examines the payload of incoming network packets for specific content, such as passwords, usernames, account numbers, and other PII.
Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment (PATA)	Once known as IDE, a standard for connecting hard drives into computer systems using parallel signaling technology,
Parallel interface	A transmission method that transmits bits across multiple wires or channels simultaneously.
Paravirtualization	The OS running on a VM is recompiled specifically for its configuration.
Parity space	A RAID technique that stores a single copy of a file along with parity data that can be used to reconstruct the file should there be a hardware failure.
Partition table	A disk volume element that contains the location addressing the partitions on the disk.
Patch management	The process that controls the processes of identifying and deploying updates to OSs, system software, and applications.

Term/concept	Description
Patch panel	A hardware device with multiple ports that helps organize network cables.
Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)	A standard that defines the cybersecurity controls and business practices required of companies accepting credit card payments.
PCI Express (PCIe) interface	An interface standard that connects high-speed components to the motherboard.
Peripheral component interconnect (PCI)	A local computer bus for attaching hardware devices in a computer that is a part of the PCI Local Bus standard
Personally identifiable information (PII)	Any representation of information that permits the identity of an individual to whom the information applies to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means.
Physical assets	An item of economic, commercial, or exchange value that has a material existence – a tangible asset.
Physical-to-virtual (P2V)	Also called hardware virtualization - the migration of physical machines to **virtual machines** (**VMs**)
ping	A CLI command used to verify a connection between a host and a destination address.
Pluggable Authentication Module (PAM)	Linux distros incorporate this feature for authenticating username and password credentials.
Port	The addressing method used by applications and services to communicate with one another over the internet.
Port Address Translation (PAT)	An extension to NAT that permits multiple private address devices on a LAN to be mapped to a single public IP address.
Port scanner	A software utility that scans a network server or host to identify open or closed TCP/UDP ports.

Term/concept	Description
Power distribution unit (PDU)	A rack mounted device that provides multiple electrical outlets.
Power supply unit (PSU)	A computer component that converts AC power from an external outlet into the DC power required by internal components.
Power-on self-test (POST)	The process that runs immediately after a computer is powered on to verify if the physical devices configured in the BIOS or UEFI are attached, powered, and read for use.
PowerShell	A CLI scripting language for automating tasks on Windows systems.
Pre-boot execution environment (PXE)	A client-server interface used to boot host systems from a server
Predictive Failure Analysis (PFA)	A software utility used to predict the failure of CPUs, memory, I/O devices, and data storage devices.
Preventive maintenance	Regular and routine maintenance on components and devices of a computer system to reduce the chance of failure and unplanned downtime.
Primary partition	The first sector of a GPT containing protective MBR, GPT header, and the partition table.
Principle of least privilege	The rights and permissions of a user should be only those, that are required for the user to perform assigned duties
Print server	A process in an OS, a software application, a network appliance, a cloud service, or a networked computer that accepts print requests, manages the print queue, and directs print jobs to the appropriate printing devices.
Private addresses	IP addresses reserved specifically for use on LANs that cannot be routed but can be used on any LAN without restriction.
Private cloud	An organization’s internal cloud that is a completely proprietary computing network architecture specific to that organization.

Term/concept	Description
Privilege escalation	A form of cyberattack that seeks to gain access to a system with elevated privileges.
Privileged account	A user account category that includes administrator accounts with high-level rights and privileges.
Process id (PID)	A number assigned by an OS kernel to uniquely identify an active process.
Protocol	A standardized set of rules or procedures for transmitting data between electronic devices.
Provisioning	Assessing and assigning storage capacity to host computers, servers, and other devices.
Proximity card	A type of key card that transmits credentials to a card reader using a RFID signals.
Proxy firewall	Also known as application gateways, this type of firewall uses **deep packet inspection** (**DPI**) or packet sniffing to examine all the data in a packet.
Public cloud	The type of cloud service delivery mode to which subscribers have access to software-based services via the Internet.
Puppet	A server configuration management tool that can configure and monitor multiple servers simultaneously.
Quad SFP+ (QSFP+)	A type of compact fiber transceiver that can reach speeds of 10 Gbps per line.
Rack mount chassis	A mounting device that is built into a rackmount cabinet with a standard width of 19" or 24" and from 1U to 4U in height.
Rack unit (U)	The height of rackmount device is measured in U, which is standardized at 1.75 inches per U.
Racking systems	Racks and cabinetry that are designed to hold standard rack-mountable devices.
RAID 0	A RAID level that does not provide redundancy or data recovery and uses striping on two or more disk drives.
RAID 1	A RAID level that copies a mirror image of a data block to another disk drive.

Term/concept	Description
RAID 10 (1+0)	A RAID level that combines striping and mirroring.
RAID 5	A RAID level that uses striping with parity.
RAID 6	A RAID level that uses striping for data and mirroring for parity.
RAID controller	A hardware device that provides the interface between the disk array and the user.
Rail kit	A rack mounting kit with horizontally mounted rails on which the device sits, and fasteners to secure the device to the vertical rails.
RAW partition	A disk partition that is not formatted or affected through malware or a failure during a formatting process.
Real Time clock (RTC)	A battery-powered integrated circuit on a computer motherboard that continues to keep the time when the main power is off.
Recovery point objective (RPO)	A relative point in time objective for when operations can resume after an interruption of service.
Recovery time objective (RTO)	The length of time goal for a recovery process to complete and restore the operations of a failed system or component.
Red Flags rule	An FTC regulation that businesses accepting card payments must have a formal identity theft prevention program.
Reduced instruction set computer (RISC)	A computer architecture designed to simplify the individual instructions given to the computer to accomplish tasks.
Redundancy	The intentional duplication of critical components or functions of a system with the goal of increasing the reliability of the system.
Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID)	A data storage virtualization technology that combines multiple physical disk drive components into one or more logical units for the purposes of data redundancy, performance improvement, or both.

Term/concept	Description
Registered DIMM (RDIMM)	A type of DIMM that inserts a register between the CPU and the memory chips to buffer data transmission.
Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)	A Windows tool that provides remote access to network-connected systems.
Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT)	A suite of administration and management tools that provide for remote management of a Windows Server OS.
Replication	The process of taking snapshots, backups, and data mirroring, redundancy, resilience, and reliability.
Representational state transfer (REST)	An architectural style for providing standards between computer systems on the web, making it easier for systems to communicate with each other.
Request for comments (RFC)	A formal document from the IETF containing specifications and organizational notes about topics related to the Internet and computer networking.
Resilient File System (ReFS)	A fault-tolerant storage technology that maximizes data availability, scalability, and data integrity.
Resource allocation	Resources are allocated to VMs based on resource shares, resource allocation reservations, and resource allocation limits.
Resource share	An indication of the relative importance of a VM for resource allocations, typically specified as High, Normal, or Low.
Risk assessment	A process used to discover any gaps or flaws in an organization’s security measures and controls which identifies that the assets should be protected and measures the effectiveness of any security controls that are in place.
Risk management	A program for identifying and classifying assets, defining security measures, implementing the security measures, and regular reviews of effectiveness.
Rogue process	A process running on a system that a user or administrator did not initiate.

Term/concept	Description
Role-based access control (RBAC)	A user's access rights are based on the task or job of the individual.
Rootkit	Malware that can hide its actions from the OS and gain advanced security privileges and permissions
Rotational latency	The time required for disk platter to rotate the targeted data sector under the read/write head.
route	A Windows CLI command used to view and modify the IP routing table. Its Linux equivalent is the **ip route** command
Routing table	Contain rules, each of which is used to determine where data frames should be sent in order to reach their destination addresses.
Rule-based access control (RBAC)	A form of access control that allows or denies access to resources based on rules pre-defined by an administrator or resource owner.
RunAs command	Commonly used by administrators to execute commands requiring administrator privileges when logged in with a standard user account or to run a program as a different user.
Safe Mode	This OS operating mode loads only the essential elements of an OS and the device drivers for the display and data entry devices.
Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)	A US federal act to improve auditing and public disclosure of publicly traded corporations.
SC connector	A standard-duplex fiber-optic connector that has a square body with push-pull locking.
Scratch space	A dedicated space on a disk drive or RAM set-aside for use as temporary storage.
Script kiddie	This threat actor is typically someone who is trying out someone else's attack software, primarily to see what it does.
Secure copy protocol (SCP)	A CLI command that is used to transfer data between computers securely using the SSH protocol.

Term/concept	Description
Secure digital (SD)	A small memory card with large storage capacity, a high data transfer rate, and low-battery or power consumption.
Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA)	A hashing function that converts an input to hash value known as a message digest.
Secure Shell (SSH)	A software utility used to connect remote systems over an encrypted connection.
Security event management (SEM)	Real-time monitoring, correlation of events, notifications, and console view.
Security information and event management (SIEM)	This is a combination of SEM and SIM that identifies potential vulnerabilities and threats before an attack can occur.
Security information management (SIM)	Software that automates the collection of event log data from security devices.
Security risk	The chance or probability that a vulnerability could be exploited to cause damage, destruction, or loss.
Security zones	Windows defines four security zones: Internet, Local Intranet, Trusted Sites, and Restricted Sites, which can be set independently.
Security-enhanced Linux (SELinux)	A distribution of Linux that provides additional security control over who is authorized to access a system.
Seek time	The time for the actuator arm to move the read/write head over the disk track that contains the targeted data sector.
Separation of duties	A security control recommending that certain duties be separated into discrete tasks, each performed by a different individual.
Serial ATA (SATA)	An interface type that communicates over a serial connection and is limited to one disk drive on a connection.

Term/concept	Description
Serial interface	Data is transmitted as a single stream of bits from one digital system to another.
Serial-attached SCSI (SAS)	A point-to-point serial interface protocol that moves data to and from computer-storage devices.
Server cluster	Two or more interconnected servers operating as a single unit.
Server Message Block (SMB)	A client/server protocol that controls access to files and whole directories along with the information exchange between processes on a system.
Server monitor	Software that provides administrators with automated and on-demand reporting for devices nearing user-defined thresholds.
Server-side	Programming and services running on a server, instead of on the client.
Service level agreement (SLA)	A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the types and standards of services offered.
SFP+	An updated version of SFP that supports high speeds up to 10 Gbps.
Shared-disk file system	On a SAN, this file system provides direct access to the data blocks for multiple network clients.
Shareware	Copyrighted software shared by the copyright holder for demonstration or trial use at no cost or for a price.
Shielded twisted pair (STP)	A type of copper network wiring that adds an outer covering or shield. It also functions as a ground for ordinary TP wiring.
Shutdown script	A script file that can contain any number of actions that take place before a system shuts down.
Signal blocking	Materials or devices that keep RF signals within a defined space and keeps out externally-sourced signals.
Simple volume	Another term for a standard basic disk volume.
Single point of failure (SPOF)	A component, program, or device on a computer system that, if it fails, stops the entire system from working.

Term/concept	Description
Single sign-on (SSO)	An authentication method that facilitates a user to sign into two or more applications or a website using one set of credentials.
Single-mode	This fiber optic cable type has one filament over which a single signal is transmitted with a maximum range of 30 miles.
Single-user mode	The Linux equivalent to the Windows Safe Mode in which an administrator can make corrections, do repairs or maintenance, and reset passwords.
Slipstreaming	A process that combines downloaded update files with the installation files onto a new installation medium.
Small Computer Serial Interface (SCSI)	A type of storage and device connection in a PC that refers to the cables and ports used to connect certain types of devices to a computer.
Snapshot	A backup type that captures the state of a system at a specific point of time.
Social engineering	A type of attack in which the objective is to obtain login credentials or other information from a targeted user.
Socket	An addressing method that combines a port number and an IP address.
Soft failure	An error condition that indicates something is wrong somewhere in a system, but the system overall is still reliable.
Software as a service (SaaS)	A cloud-based software delivery model through which a CSP develops and maintains application software and makes it available to its customers via the internet.
Software clock	A clock function that is managed by an OS to synchronize the software and hardware components within a computer system.
Solid-state device (SSD)	A data storage device with no moving parts that is a random-access device on which data is accessed directly.
Spanned volume	A type of disk storage volume made up of merged unallocated spaces from multiple dynamic disks.

Term/concept	Description
Split key	A two-person authentication approach in which an administrator and a user each have a part of the key.
Stateful firewall	A type of firewall system that monitors the status of active network connections and inspects message traffic for potential risks.
State-sponsored	A type of threat actor employed or sponsored by a foreign government with the purpose of obtaining sensitive information.
Static teaming	A technique in which NICs and network switches are manually configured into a LAG.
Storage area network (SAN)	A network data storage service that clients see as a single entity. It provides centralized data access and security for structured data in block form.
Storage Spaces	A Windows feature that allows for two or more physical disk drives to be combined into a storage pool.
Storage virtualization	A process that combines multiple storage devices into a single virtual device with a mapping between the logical and physical storage.
Striping	A RAID process that divides data into blocks that are stored across two or more disk drives.
Structured data	Data stored with uniform or standard formatting, such as, in a relational database.
Subnet mask	The binary mask applied through a Boolean ANDing operation to extract the network address.
sudo	A Linux command that provides user control elevation for one command.
Swap file	A virtual memory system file used as temporary storage on a disk drive for memory pages swapped out of RAM when additional memory space is required.
Symmetric encryption	The encryption type that uses the same password or encryption key to both encrypt and decrypt data.
Symmetric multiprocessing (SMP)	On a SMP multicore processor, each core functions as a separate processor that process instructions independently, while sharing common system services.

Term/concept	Description
Synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)	A fiber optic transmission method that enables low-bit rate data streams to combine with high-rate data streams.
Synchronous optical network (SONET)	A communication protocol used to transmit large amounts of data over long distances using optical fiber.
Synthetic full backup	This backup type builds on the last full backup by applying all the incremental backups since that full backup to create a new full backup.
System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)	A Windows tool that an administrator can use to manage, deploy, and secure system resources on an enterprise network.
System File Checker (SFC)	A Windows utility that scans the hard disk for corrupted system files and folders.
systeminfo	A CLI command used to benchmark the components of a system.
Tailgating attack	The action of an unauthorized person entering a secured entrance immediately following an authorized person.
telnet	Used to connect a local computer to another local computer over a virtual terminal service.
Thick provisioning	A virtualization technique that allocates the total amount of resource a VM requests.
Thin provisioning	A virtualization technique that allocates less resource than the total amount allocated to a VM.
Threat actors	The individuals or groups who are unauthorized to access and exploit computer or network vulnerabilities.
Tower chassis	The form factor of standalone computer contained in a rectangular or square system case.
Transceiver	An electronic device that combines a radio transmitter and receiver.
Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	A standard protocol that defines how to establish and maintain a network connection to exchange data.

Term/concept	Description
Trojan	A type of malware that gives the appearance or is presented as something benign or desirable yet contains another malware component.
Troubleshooting	A systematic approach to problem solving often used to find and correct issues with computers and software systems.
Trunking	A technology that provides network access to multiple clients simultaneously by sharing a set of circuits, carriers, channels, or frequencies.
Twisted pair (TP)	Cabling that is made up of multiple pairs of copper wires with each pair twisted around each other. TP cables can be either **unshielded** (**UTP**) or **shielded** (**STP**).
Two-factor authentication (2FA)	An identity and access management security method that requires two forms of identification to access resources and data.
Unbuffered DIMM (UDIMM)	A type of DIMM that does not buffer data transmissions, which increases its performance by eliminating latency.
Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)	A firmware process that defines the architecture used for booting a computer and interfacing with an operating system.
Uniform resource locator (URL)	A text reference to a web resource specifying its location on a network and the protocol or mechanism for retrieving it.
Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	An electrical device that provides emergency power to a computer or device when the main power source fails.
Universal serial bus (USB)	A standard plug-and-play connection type used for several types of devices.
Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)	A 128-bit value applied to uniquely identify an object or entity on the Internet.

Term/concept	Description
Unshielded twisted pair (UTP)	Twisted-pair cabling with no internal shielding.
Unstructured data	A format for data storage that is non-relational and stored as flat files.
User Account Control (UAC)	A Windows feature that protects the OS from unauthorized changes.
User Datagram Protocol (UDP)	A core TCP/IP communication protocol used to send datagrams to other hosts without the reliability features of TCP.
User identity number (UID)	Linux systems identify users with a value, which when combined with the GID determines the system resources a user can access.
User interface (UI)	This technology allows humans to interact with computers by enabling a human to issue commands and make selections and the computer to provide feedback and information to the user.
Very long instruction word (VLIW)	A CPU instruction set that specifies multiple numbers of operations that are grouped together.
Virtual CPU (vCPU)	A time allotment on a physical core of a processor.
Virtual local area network (VLAN)	A logical network configuration that organizes two or more network workstations and devices into logical network.
Virtual machine (VM)	A software created computing resource with its own operating system and functions that run separately from other VMs.
Virtual machine disk (VMDK)	A file format that describes containers for virtual hard disk drives used by virtual machines.
Virtual Machine File System (VMFS)	A cluster file system that runs on VMs for storing files on VMDKs.

Term/concept	Description
Virtual memory	A small space on a hard disk set aside as a temporary storage space to hold idle pages of RAM when more space is needed.
Virtual Network Computing (VNC)	Utility software that provides a GUI desktop using the **Remote Frame Buffer** (**RFB**) protocol for the control and management of a remote system over a network.
Virtual NIC (vNIC)	Software that emulates the functions of a NIC for a VM.
Virtual private network (VPN)	An encrypted communication connection over the internet from a device to a network.
Virtualization	The process of emulating virtual devices to leverage hardware and software resources.
VLAN hopping	An attack method that sends packets to a port from within one VLAN to gain access to another VLAN on the same network
VLAN Member Policy Server (VMPS)	A network file that contains the list of nodes belonging to each VLAN.
Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS)	This is a set of COM APIs that allows volume backups to be performed while applications on a system continue to write to the volumes.
vSwitch	A software program that allows a VM to communicate with another VM or to a physical network.
Vulnerability	A weakness, flaw, error, or omission in the physical or logical security measures of an organization and its computing resources that can be exploited by an attacker.
Warm site	This type of facility has the needed computing, network, and communication equipment pre-installed.
Warm swap	This type of device requires a system or the failed component to be idle while the replacement is made.

Term/concept	Description
Web server	A type of server that stores website content and fulfills authorized requests from client web browsers for the stored website files.
Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security	This is a management snap-in for the Windows Firewall in which detailed controls, including rules and exceptions are defined.
Windows Disk Management	This is a Windows utility that supports the creation, modification, removal, extension, and redesignation of disk volumes and partitions.
Windows Event Viewer	This Windows app is used to view, manage, archive, and customize the content and display of each log file.
Windows Memory Diagnostic	This Windows utility runs memory tests that can be used to determine if there is a memory issue on a computer.
Windows Registry	A hierarchical database of the low-level settings for the Windows OS and applications.
Windows Server Update Service (WSUS)	A Microsoft network service that enables administrators to manage the distribution of updates to computers in a corporate environment.
Windows Side by Side (WinSxS)	A folder on a Windows system that contains a variety of vital software components for installing, updating, backing up, and customizing the OS.
Windows Task Scheduler	A windows app that monitors the user-defined time or event criteria and executes a task when the criteria are met.
Word-serial interface	This type of interface transfers data in 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit words. SCSI and PATA are word-serial interfaces.
X64	This computer architecture supports 64-bit CPUs, which support more RAM and virtual memory.
X86	This computer architectures support 32-bit systems, except for the 8086, a 16-bit architecture.
YAML	This is a human-readable data-serialization language that is used for configuration files and applications in which data is stored or transmitted.

Term/concept	Description
Yobibyte (YiB)	280 bytes or 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176 bytes
Z file system (ZFS)	An open-source 128-bit Linux file system capable of managing several ZB of data.
Zero-configuration networking (zeroconf)	This protocol provides automatic addressing and locating services for printer devices on a wireless network.
Zettabyte	1,000 exabytes or 1 billion terabytes.
Zombie process	This is a process that was started by a parent process that has stopped running but remains in the process table with a PID and cannot terminate itself.

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